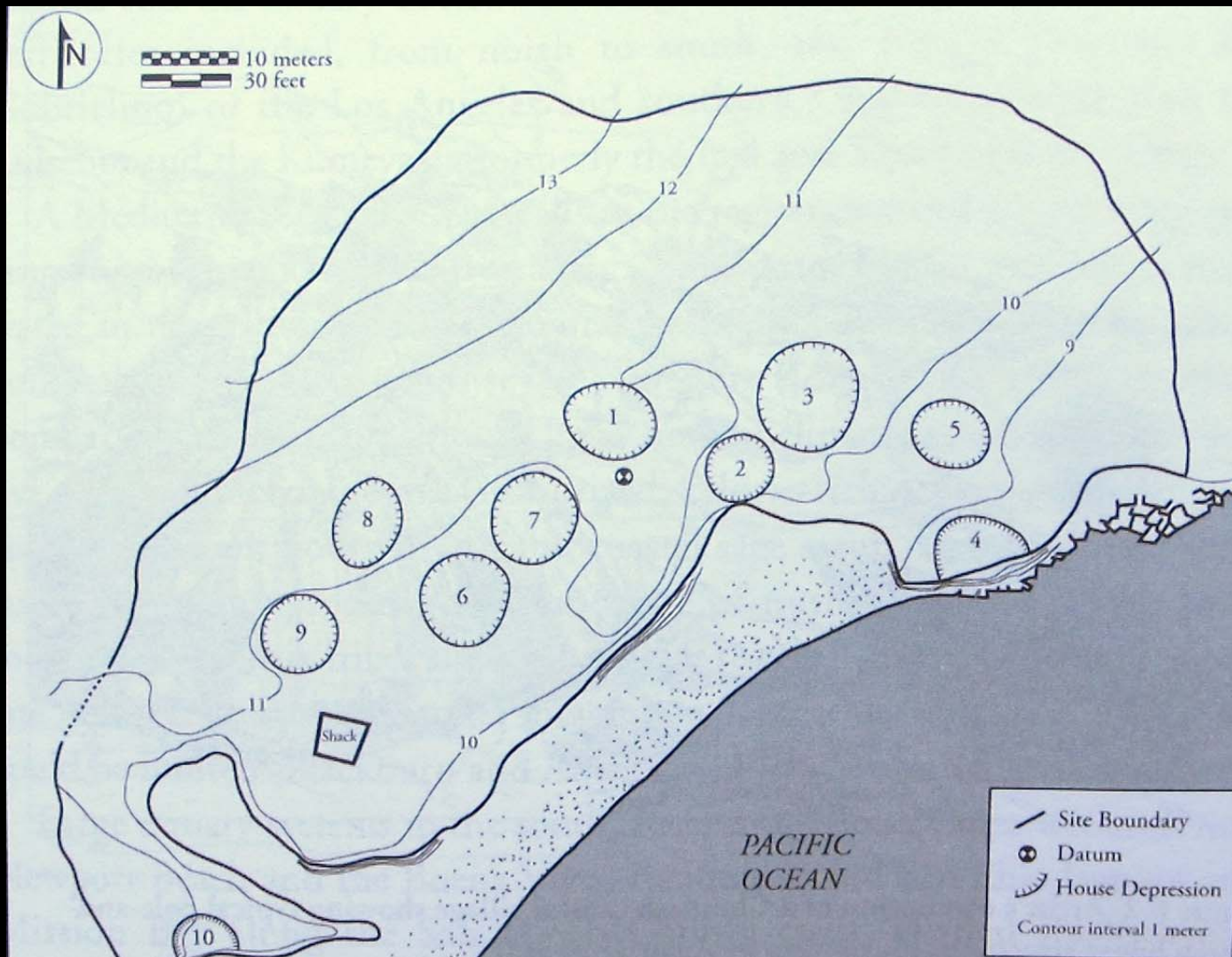


Artist's reconstruction of a small Chumash village prior to European contact, showing domed pole-and-thatch houses, tomal canoes, and man wielding a two-pronged fish spear.



Another (better) artist's reconstruction of a small Chumash village prior to European contact, showing domed pole-and-thatch houses.



From your text book. Plan map of a typical Chumash village at the time of European contact, showing circular pole-and-thatch house areas. Note the similar size of the buildings, none being much larger than others. Inequality was not expressed through architecture.



Domed pole-and-thatch houses. This is a modern reconstruction for display.



Inside a domed pole-and-thatch house, showing smoke hole/vent and interior support poles. This is a modern reconstruction for display.



Mortars & pestles from the Santa Barbara Coast, ca. 5000-1500 BC.

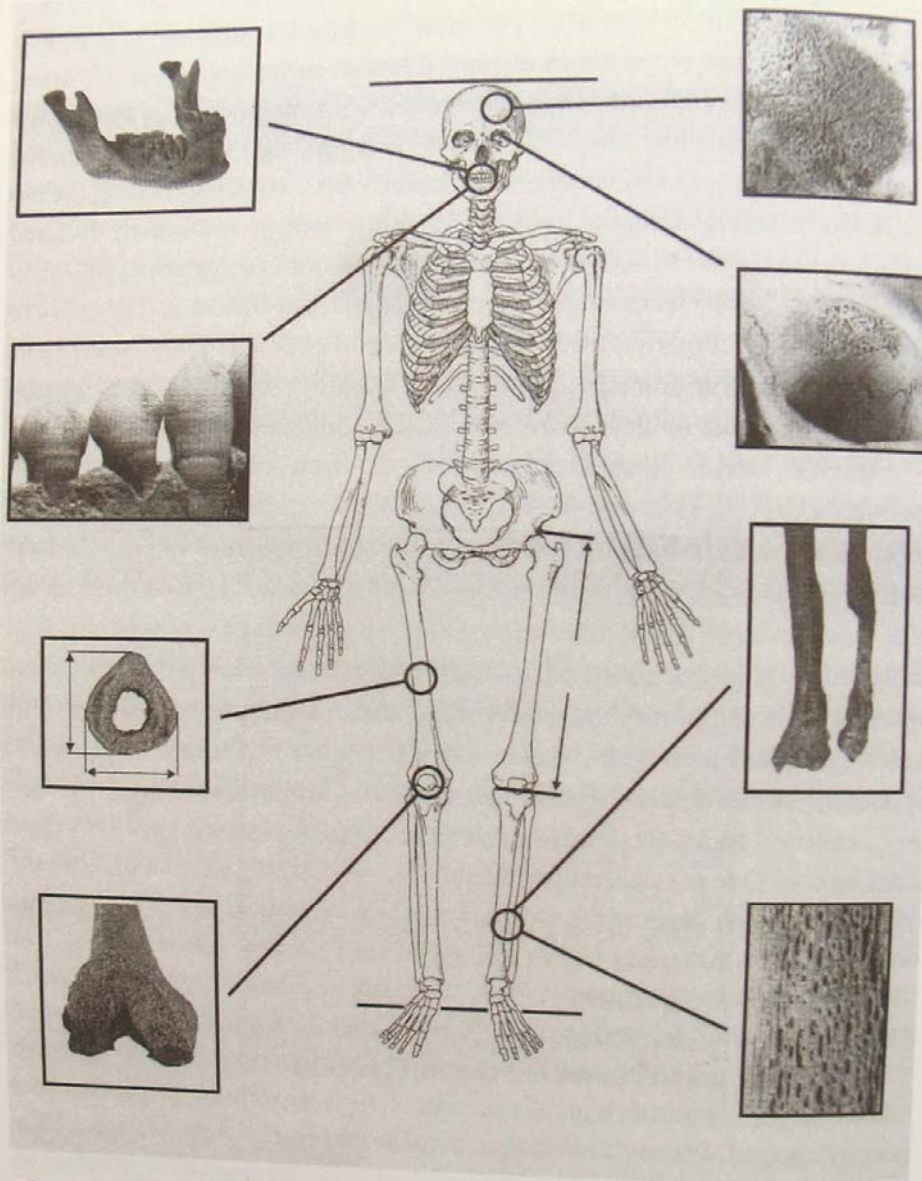
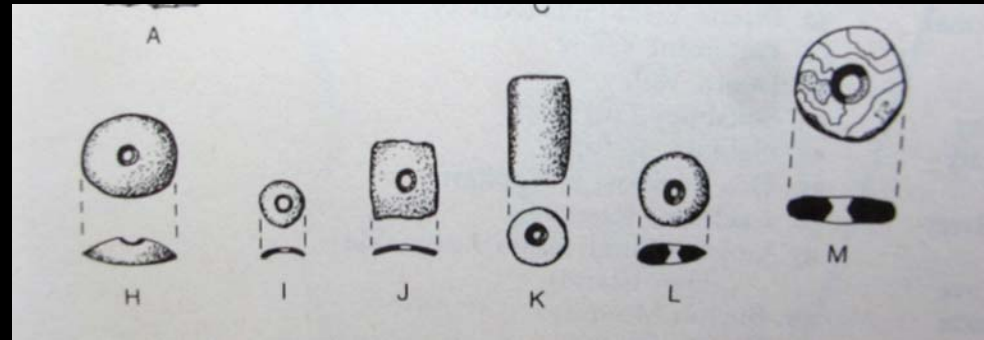
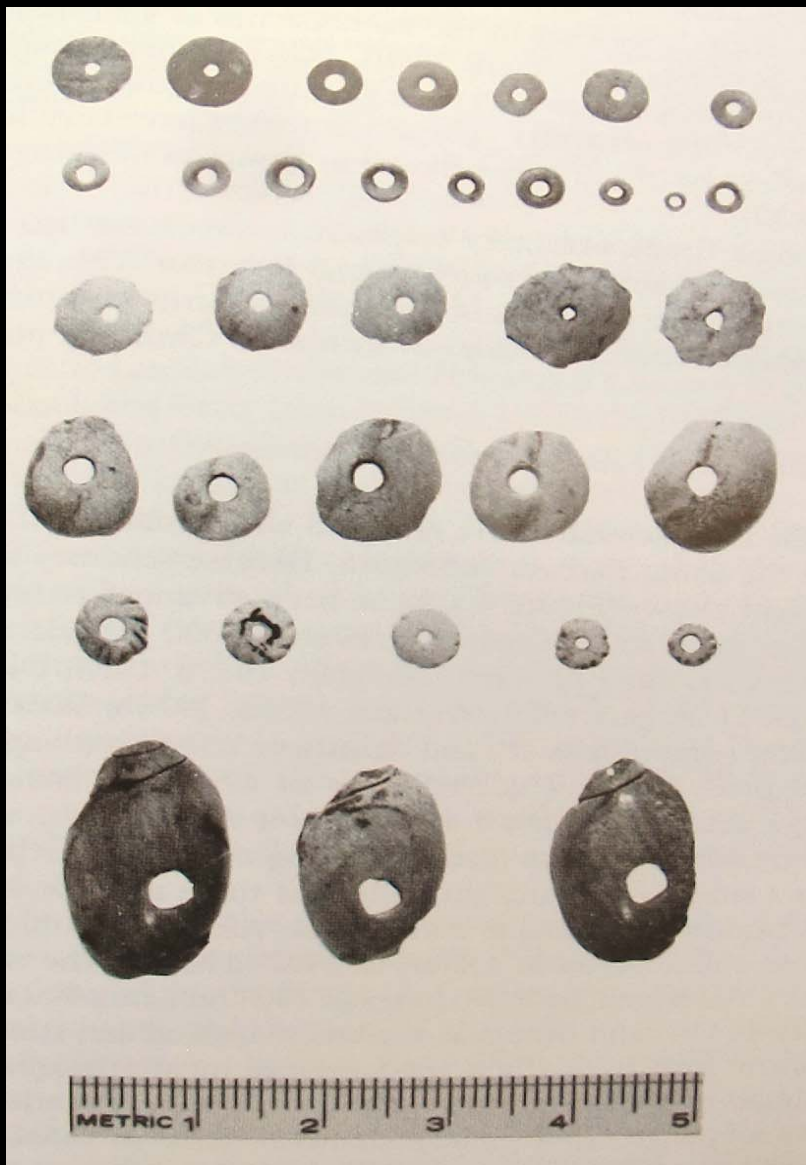


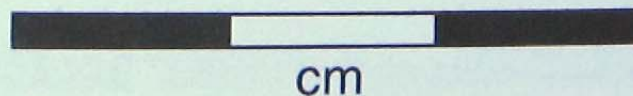
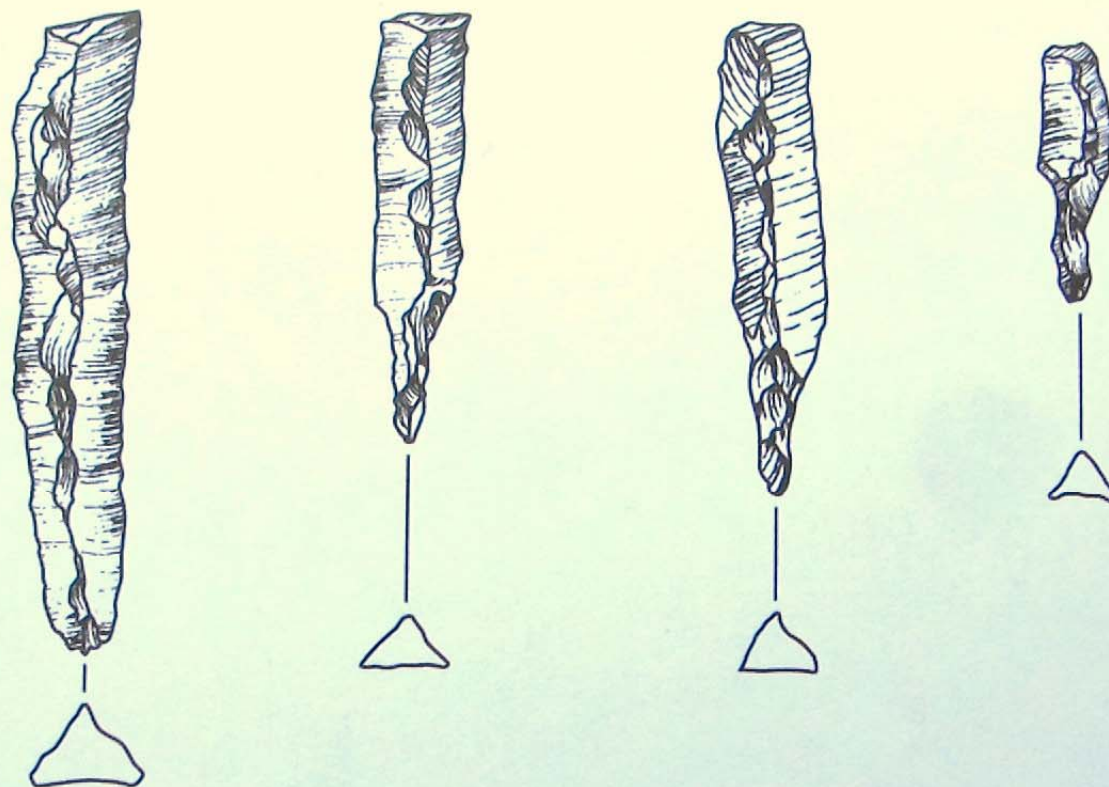
Figure 14.5. Some of the skeletal pathologies observable on human skeletal remains. Right side, from top: Porotic hyperostosis; Cribra orbitalia; Traumatic injuries; Osteoporosis. Left side, from top: Dental caries, abscesses, and tooth loss; Dental hypoplasia; Skeletal robusticity; Generative joint disease. Courtesy of Phillip Walker.

1500 BC – AD 1000

Skeletal evidence of disease and malnutrition. This kind of evidence is typical of this long period (after the shift to include marine resources) especially in the final centuries before AD 1000/1100. The state of malnutrition and stress is perhaps best indicated by the fact that overall stature (average height) declined by 4 inches during this era. Unstable climatic conditions and social-political systems incapable of coping were undoubtedly factors. The development of hereditary political structure (chiefdoms) after AD 1100 is thought to have been a mitigating factor that lessened stress through resource distribution and alliances that transcended individual death (inherited, in other words)

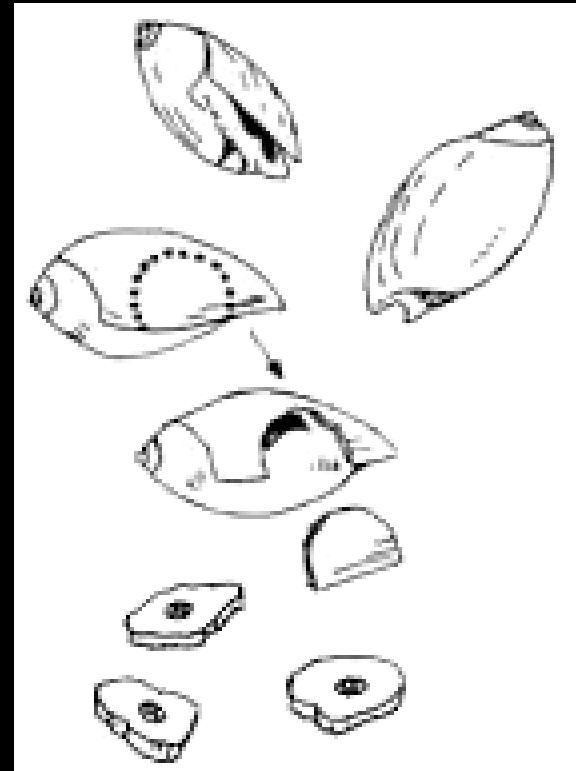


1500 BC-AD 1100 & AD 1100-contact (Late Period). Olivella shells and beads. Production before ca. AD 1000/1100 was for status and personal adornment, afterwards for that AND as a form of currency.



AD 1100 to contact (Late Period)

Chert micro drills from Santa Cruz Island. These items were produced in mass quantities and used to produce make (perforate) shell beads



String of Olivella shell beads (left) and drawing of bead production (right). Note that a single bead was made from each shell---from the most durable (thickest) side portion of the shell

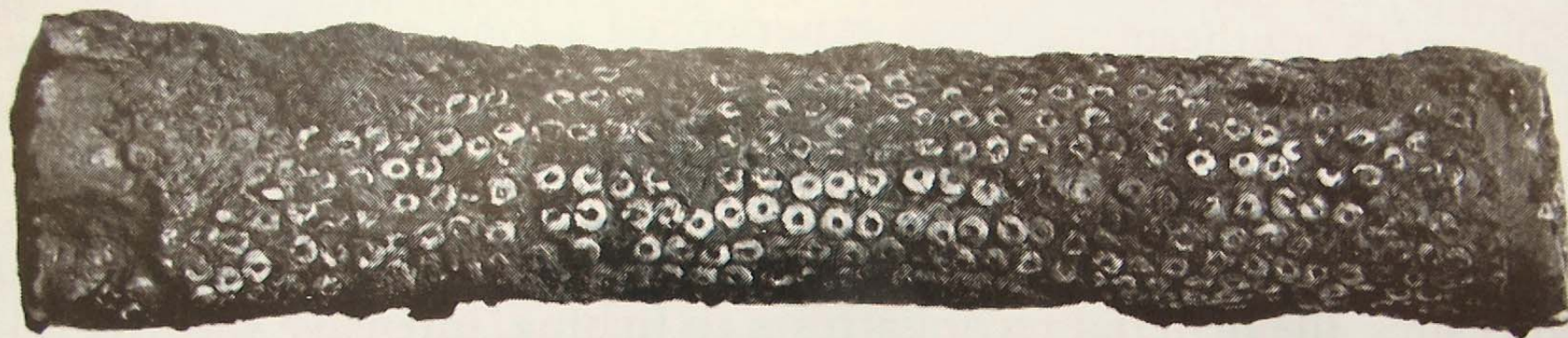
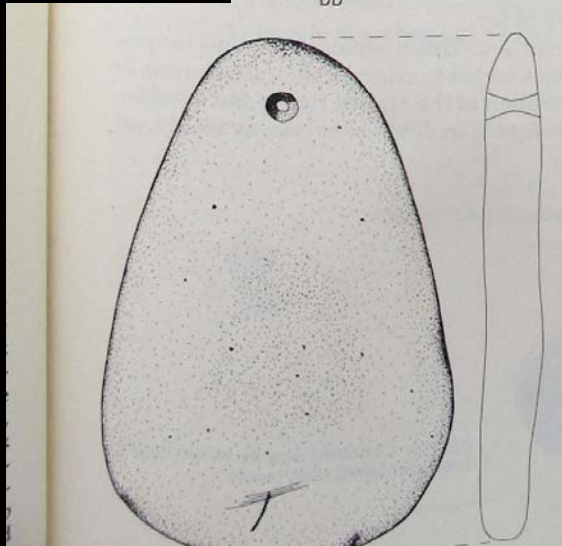
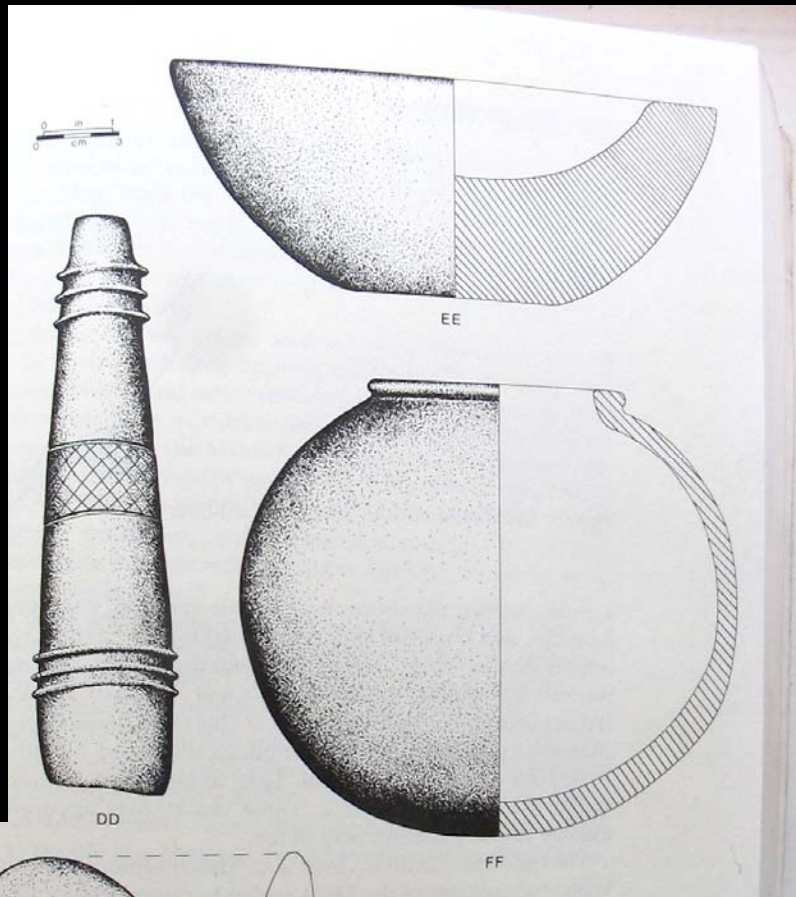
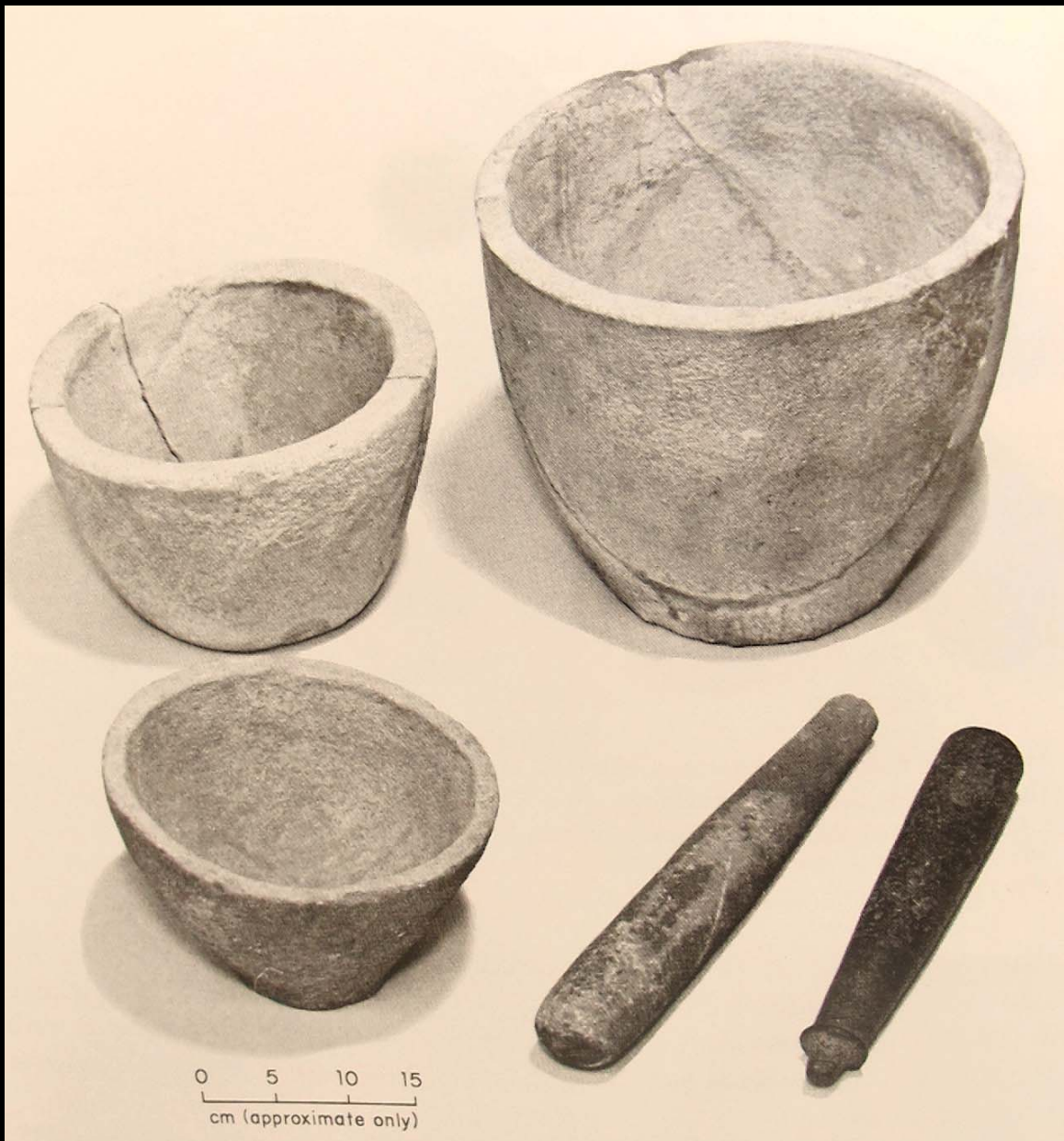


Figure 4.18 Bone tube with *Olivella*-shell bead overlay, late Middle Period or early Campbell Tradition, from SBa-46 on Mescalitan Island. (Courtesy of the Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara.)

Bone tube with Olivella shell inlays. This specimen dates before AD 1000, demonstrating the use of shells for decorative purposes (adornment) well before their use as currency. Such inlay work was present on wooden and other objects at the time of contact, including tomal canoes.



Late Period (AD 1100-contact)
 soapstone (steatite) objects
 exported to mainland from Catalina
 Island: left to right—pipe, bowls, and
comal (flat griddle stone)



Late Period (AD 1100-contact) mortars & pestles from Santa Barbara Coast. Note stylistic refinement from earlier mortars and pestles (see above slide). These items were used to process acorns and other seeded grasses.



Modern crossing of the Santa Barbara Channel in a tomal plank canoe. Note shell Inlay pattern on prow.



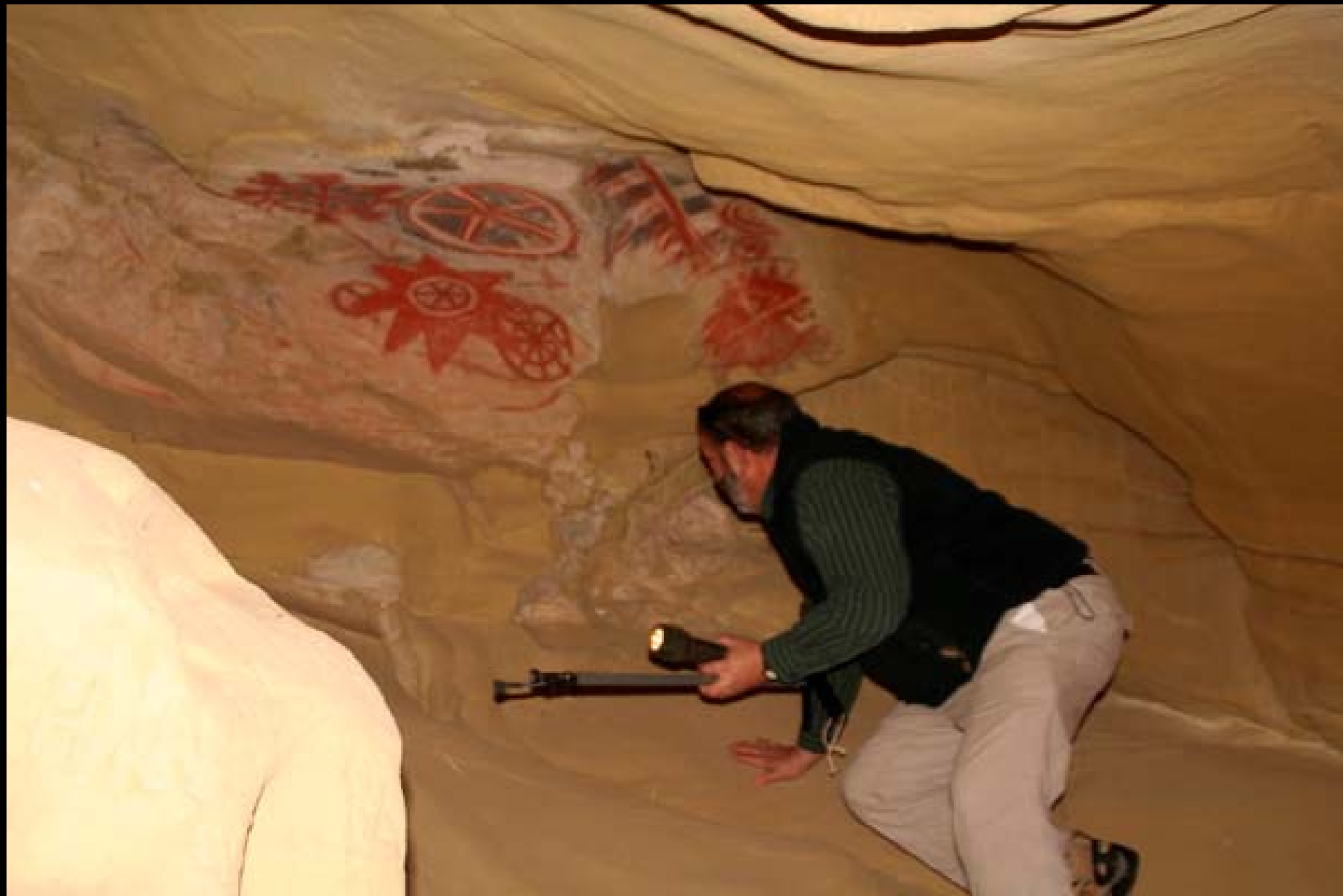
Modern replica tomal plank canoe. Note shell inlays on the bow and long plank construction along the side sealed with bitumen (asphalt/tar), which was locally available from tar seeps on coast.



Tomal plank canoe built in 1912 and now on display. Again, note the plank construction (planks less even) and use of bitumen as sealant.



Chumash Painted Cave Park, about 6 miles inland from the modern city of Santa Barbara. This is one of the few rock art sites to have escaped extensive vandalism by ignorant fools. The entrance to the cave is behind the wire gate.



Inside Chumash Painted Cave.



Outer portion of Chumash Painted Cave.



Repainting of one part of the Chumash Painted.



arrival (yet again) of Europeans in late 1700s. Sigh. Within less than a generation all islands would be under pasture, the Chumash resettled to mainland missions. Note gesture of man in bearskin cape at rear of boat; raise your finger higher!